

# American



# Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS."  
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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

**TERMS.**—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

**TOBACCO.**—The supplies of this staple continue to be large in this market, demand good, and prices in general firm; and were it not for the scarcity of vessels, still more extensive operations would be effected. We observe by the reports of other markets, that there is in general a better spirit manifested for the article than has been experienced for some time past. The scarcity which is known to exist in regard to plants, will cause a decrease in the amount of the next crop, which being soon known in Europe, will probably induce a more spirited demand and advanced prices.

A Virginia paper says, that there is a general complaint in that state, as well as in Maryland, of the scarcity of tobacco plants, the destruction by the fly being immense.

Since the above was written, we have late intelligence from Europe, by which it will be seen that a decided improvement had taken place in tobacco, in consequence of the limited supplies, though it was rumored an increase of duty would be made to the exorbitant one now demanded in England—the rumor, however, was without foundation, as we have seen a synopsis of the "budget" of the Chancellor, and no indication of an increase is contained therein.

**THE FLY.**—Our accounts during the last week are not as unfavorable as the two preceding, relative to the injury of the grain crops by the fly; and we have reason to believe that although its ravages have been great in some places, and its appearance has been made in various directions, that the disastrous effects recently anticipated will not be realized.

We clip the following from the Southern Agriculturist—Mr. Williams is well known as one of the first agriculturists of Tennessee.

**CORN.**—It is not my object at present to lay down any rules for its cultivation, but to speak of it when to succeed clover or weeds. For the best, plough deep in August, cross plough in October, and seed with wheat. But if, from local situation or other cause, it be advisable to put it in Indian corn, then plough deep in autumn, or early in winter, and let it lie till all your other corn is planted; from the 10th to 20th May, ridge or check at your option, and plant as soon as may be after the 20th. The cut-worm undergoes a change or dies by the 20th, and does no further injury. In two instances following clover mine has been swept clean, and the present year ten acres of a large field, which last year was covered with weeds, must be furrowed out anew, while the rest of the field last year in oats, or in corn following clover, shows a good stand.

WILL: WILLIAMS.

**COLICK IN HORSES.**—The remark of Mr. Allen, in the annexed communication to the Southern Agriculturist, is just and true, and every one who is benefited by the experience and teaching of others, ought not to consider himself at liberty to withhold any information which might be calculated to aid his neighbor in the performance of his labors. We hope the suggestion of Mr. A. will be generally adopted, and that every agriculturist will consider himself called upon to furnish his quota to the general stock of professional knowledge.

Believing it to be as necessary for farmers to know how

to relieve and cure their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., when they become sick, as it is for them how to feed them when they are in health; and believing that there is a considerable amount of information among the people scattered throughout the State and also in other States, I am in hopes that each person will consider himself called upon, and in duty bound, to forward as soon as he can to the Agriculturist, an account of all the remedies with which he may be acquainted, together with the particular mode of administering, giving the symptoms of disease, name, &c. In this way, the knowledge of diseases and remedies, now known only by a few, would soon be spread and known by all, and the lives of many valuable horses, cattle, &c. be saved.

I will now give you a remedy for Colick in horses, and although it may be a quack remedy, it is as sure as it is home-spun:

Take one handful of the white part of hen-dung and simmer it a few minutes in a quart of human urine—strain and drench the horse with it; if not effectual in half an hour, repeat the dose. It relieves like a charm. WM. ALLEN."

**IMPROVED BREEDS OF SWINE.**—A very commendable degree of attention is now being paid to the rearing of superior breeds of pigs—and we shall from time to time devote a portion of our space to the subject of their treatment, &c. We have already quoted extensively from that valuable work the "American Swine Breeder," (which can be had of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. of this city, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer)—We have also published in a former number a valuable essay from the pen of that experienced and enlightened agriculturist, C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, and have laid by for insertion one from Mr. Lossing, of the same place.

—Mr. L. in the conclusion of his essay, says:—

I would observe, that I received in October last, per the brig Henry Bell, from Reading, Berkshire, England, for a fresh cross, two males and two sows, with colors agreeing with my former stock, entirely unconnected with each other, and also with my former breed. One boar I sent to M. Beach, Esq. Lebanon, Ohio—one of the sows, my neighbor Z. Standish, Esq. has, who also has a number of very fine breeding sows of my former stock, and will be able to supply his friends abroad with some fine specimens of the breed. There was such an increased demand for these animals last year, that I have been to considerable pains and expense in preparing for it again. Gentlemen from abroad desiring to obtain them, would do well to make an early application to me at No. 253 Washington street, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN LOSSING.

A gentleman of this city has for sale some very fine pigs from imported stock; another a few of the Tuscaroras, very low priced—and some of the stock of Mr. Standish, noticed by Mr. Lossing, can also be had on application at this office on very reasonable terms.

**SUPERIOR IMPORTED CATTLE.**—We incidentally noticed last week, that Mr. Shepherd, of Virginia, expected shortly to receive from Europe some very superior cattle; since which we have been favored with a printed catalogue, which is annexed, of Short-horn Durham Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, selected for Mr. S. and his brother, by J. C. Etches, Esq. well known to the principal breeders of the United States as a skilful and faithful agent in the selection of stock—and in the instance before us, this duty was performed without regard to price, (the cattle in the list having averaged \$500 each in England) the Messrs. Shepherd having determined to make their herd the very choice of the country. The principal part of the importation was made last fall, and are now at the residence of one of the gentlemen named above, near Shepherdstown, but the first named, Miss MAGNUM, has just arrived, and passed on to join her companions. We think we may with safety reiterate the declaration, that a superior herd is probably not to be found in the United States than that of Mr.

Shepherd. Mr. CLAY, the distinguished Kentucky Senator, himself a liberal importer and breeder, sometime since pronounced the highest eulogium on the stock of Mr. S., since which, far more valuable and beautiful animals have been added thereto.

Mr. S. has also just imported three most splendid colts, one of which, by "Liverpool," cost \$3000, and the other two about \$2500 each—they arrived here last week, and passed on to their quarters in Virginia.

We hope the liberality displayed by these gentlemen will be duly estimated by the public, and that their endeavors to introduce superior breeds of animals into the Old Dominion, will secure to them the approbation and encouragement of the liberal minded agriculturists of that and the neighboring states.

### A CATALOGUE

Of pure Durham Short-Horned Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs, selected by J. C. Etches, of Barton Park, near Derby, for Henry Shepherd, Esq., of Shepherdstown, Virginia, and R. D. Shepherd, Esq., New Orleans, United States.

MISS MAGNUM, roan, calved August 28, 1838, bred by Colonel Cradock, of Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, got by Guardian, the property of Earl Spencer, (by Magnumbonum, 2243,) dam Dairymaid, by Young Rockingham (2549,) g d by Mr. Coates's Ball, of Selbury, gr g d a celebrated cow of Mr. Alderson's, of Gilling.

CHARM, a white heifer, two years old, bred by Colonel Cradock, got by Magnumbonum (2243,) dam Dairymaid, by Young Rockingham (2549,) g d by Forrester, gr g d by Frederick.

MORGIANA, a red and white heifer, two years old, bred by Colonel Cradock, got by Magnumbonum (2243,) dam Strawberry, by a son of Pirate, g d by Forrester, gr g d by Frederick.

KEEPSAKE, a light-colored heifer, roan neck, two years old, bred by Colonel Cradock, got by Magnumbonum (2243,) dam Lofly, by Forrester, g d by Rockingham, gr g d by Rob Roy, gr gr g d by Houghton.

FORTUNATE, a red and white spotted roan, calved Feb. 12, 1837, bred by Mr. J. Dawson, of Gronant, Flintshire, got by Dr. Johnson (1919,) by Devaux (1619,) dam Adamina, by Bertram (1716,) dam Fortune, by Alameda, (725.)

FIGURE, a red roan heifer, calved October 1, 1837, bred by Mr. J. Dawson, of Gronant, Flintshire, got by Henwood (2114,) by Wharfedale (1578,) dam Mona, (bred by Sir John Ramsden,) by Firby (1039,) dam Fig, 390, g d Fatima, 387, by Grazier (1085,) gr g d by Reform (1361,) gr gr g d Old Cora.

FORTITUDE, a red and white heifer, calved in April, 1837, bred by Mr. J. Hunter, of East Parks, Brambeth, Durham, got by Rowland, (bred by Mr. Wood of Kimblesworth, the property of Mr. Hunter, got by Miracle (2320,) dam Rosebud, by Richard 1376,) dam by Snowdrop, g d by Henry, gr g d by St. Sohn, gr gr g d by George.

ALETHIA, a red heifer, one short-horn, calved in May, 1837, bred by Mr. J. Hunter, of East Parks, got by Rowland, dam by Emperor, g d by Snowdrop, gr g d by Henry, gr gr g d by St. John, gr gr gr g d by George.

MINNA, light roaned heifer, calved February 14, 1838, bred by R. Pilkington, Esq., of Windle Hall, got by Windle, (bred by the Rev. H. Berry, by Henwood, 2114,) dam Annetta, by Hopewell (2135,) g d Bellona, by Belvedere (1706,) gr g d by Blucher (1725,) gr gr g d Mr. Stephenson's favourite Red Cow.

This heifer, as a calf, won the sweepstakes at Liverpool, in October, 1838; her dam won the premium at Liverpool for the best one-year-old heifer, in 1836, the two-



year-old premium and sweepstakes in 1837, and in 1838, she was shown for the best dairy cow and sweepstakes, also for the best cow of any breed, all of which prizes she took; and in the same year was shown as a three-year-old at Manchester, and obtained the premium. Neither cow nor calf has ever been beat!!!

**HAPPINESS**, a light roaned heifer, calved July 12, 1838, bred by R. Pilkington, Esq., of Windle Hall, got by Windle, dam Matilda, by Hopewell (2135,) g d Bellona by Belvedere (1706,) gr g d by Blucher (1725,) gr gr g d Mr. Stephenson's Red Cow; Windle by Henwood, see above.

**VICTORIA**, a dark roan heifer, calved October 30, 1837, bred by Mr. J. Fair, of French Field, got by Mr. T. Crofton's Majesty, (by Miracle 2d, 2322.) dam Snow-drop, by Barnett, g d by Young Rockingham, gr g d by Wellington, gr gr g d by Young Rob Roy; bought in Durham, 1826; an excellent dairy cow.

**SENSITIVE**, a red and white cow, five years old, got by Young Remus (2523,) (got by Remus, 550,) dam by Pilot, g d by Mr. Booth's Albion, gr g d by Barmpton.

**DORINA**, a roan heifer, calved 13th March, 1839, bred by Mr. S. Deighton, of Winston, got by Halley's Comet, (by Velocipede,) dam Sensitive, by Young Remus (2523,) g d Pilot, gr g d by Mr. Booth's Albion, gr gr g d by Barmpton.

#### SHEEP.

**FOUR SHEAR HOG RAMS**, and **FOUR THEAVES**, bred by Mr. R. Smith of Dishley, Leicestershire, from his celebrated flock, which, for size, symmetry, propensities to fatten, quantity and quality of wool, cannot be excelled.

**FOUR THEAVES**, bred by Mr. J. B. Etches, Liverpool, are of pure Leicester blood, having won the first premium at the Liverpool Agricultural Show, 1838, for the best pen of Leicester or long-wooled lambs; they are of great size, with great propensities to fatten.

#### Pigs.

**TWO BERKSHIRE SOWS**, bred by Mr. Brassington, of Somershal, Staffordshire, four months old, which for size, fat, and weight, at two years old, cannot be excelled.

**A BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW**, bred by Mr. J. C. Etches, three months old, got by his celebrated boar, which won the first premium at the Liverpool Agricultural Show in Oct. 1838, from a most excellent sow that was got by Lord Derby's boar, which won the first premium at the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries, in September, 1837.

These animals, if well fed, will come to an enormous weight at two years old.

**A BERKSHIRE SOW**, bred by W. Coke, Esq., Longford Hall, Derbyshire, ten weeks old, is from a most excellent sow, and got by a thorough-bred Berkshire boar.

**A BERKSHIRE BOAR**, bred by Mr. Wall, of Bart, Fields, Derbyshire, is well descended.

**A SUFFOLK BOAR**, bred by Sir George Crewe, Bart., of Calk Abbey, Derbyshire, seven months old.

**A SUFFOLK SOW**, ten months old, bred by Mr. Adams of Swarstone, Derbyshire.

**A SUFFOLK SOW**, bred by Mr. R. Smith of Dishley.

These Suffolk Pigs are famous for feeding on grass, turnips, and other vegetables in the fields, and are very easy fed; if killed at eight months old, are very nice porkers, and command the highest price in the London market. They have great propensities to fatten, and at two years old make great weight, and their bacon and hams are of the first quality.

The whole of the Durham Cattle, Leicestershire Sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs, contained in this Catalogue, I have selected from eminent breeders, for Messrs. SHEPHERD, of Virginia and New Orleans, United States, with the greatest care and attention, as regards good shapes, early maturity, with the greatest propensities to fatten.

J. C. ETCHES.

BARTON PARK, near DERBY, June 24, 1839.

**Musquitoes.**—It is said that to rub dry camphor over the hand will keep off mosquitoes, and that a sponge saturated with spirits of camphor and suspended from the ceiling of the chamber, will secure you against their vexatious assaults.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—A very important discovery in Paris is spoken of. A gentleman has succeeded in making a very excellent bread from beet root, mixed with a small portion of potatoe flour. It is said that this bread is of very excellent quality, and can be sold to the public at so low a price as two sous per pound.

"OUR OWN HUSBANDRY"—not our own, but the Husbandry of Mr. A. Drew, Editor of the "*Maine Cultivator*."

We do not know when we have read any thing with more satisfaction than we did what follows from the pen of a brother quill-driver—but, how can one be called a quill-driver who inflicts it upon his readers, as we do, with a steel pen?

There is, they say, no mode of teaching so emphatic and effective, as that of teaching by *example*! We may write much and with some effect on manuring highly, and well cultivating a little land, in preference to going over a large surface to obtain the same results, with five times the labor; but how much more efficacious is the lesson when practically taught? When, as in this case, the Lecturer tells you how he actually *drew* support for his family—in vegetables, pork, milk and butter from a single acre! Most gladly would we imitate our worthy brother who cultivates his acre "mostly with his own hand." We have long been a convert to the *theory* of plentiful manuring and careful cultivation; and no one entertains a higher notion than we, of the *healthfulness of agricultural labor*! Of all pursuits, the ploughman's is the most wholesome, as well as *upright*,—but we must confess, that after repeated trials, we have found all actual labor, actually very fatiguing! The axe—the hoe—the spade—the scythe, and the plough, have each had its brief trial; but, to our shame we admit that with neither could we keep up our intercourse long enough to contract that familiar acquaintance which is necessary to a certain slight of hand, without which, unfortunately, they cannot be handled with advantage. Few things are so entertaining as to stand by and direct and see others work—so much so that we are even playing overseer without wages. But let not our readers attention be any longer drawn from Mr. Drew.

"The Editor's notions may be peculiar, but he hardly thinks that it is necessary for a man to skim over his hundreds of acres for the security of stunted crops, in order to *qualify* him as a practical writer on the subject of agriculture. On the contrary, he is inclined to think that even "a little land well tilled," by him, gives him as good a claim to speak by way of suggestion and advice, as if he were a *larger* and more *slovenly* farmer. True, all his land is a garden; but this is only what—or nearly what—every farmer should make of all which he cultivates. What is the use of skimming over ten acres to obtain what might be secured from a single acre? Must he who does that be called a *farmer*, whilst he who does *this* should be set down as wanting in a *practical* knowledge of the principles of agricultural economy?

The Editor actually *cultivates* but a single acre of land, but that he does *cultivate*, and makes it yield all that land can yield. Nor, small as the quantity is, is the amount of substance obtained from it unimportant in the support of a large family.—One-third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long eared, large clevelled, eight rowed yellow corn, that is not very early, and not very late. With him, it has ripened every year for the last ten years that he has cultivated it. The soil he makes rich. He applies to it, before ploughing, at the rate of eighteen or twenty cords of long manure to the acre; (or six to the third of an acre) and turns it under by the plough. He plants the hills three feet and a half apart one way, and three feet the other—*exactly* by measuring with a line. In each hill he deposits either a shovel full of old rotted hog manure, or as much night manure as will not over stimulate the crop. From this third of an acre he has realized on the *average* for years, over thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a *little* pig corn for the hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs in his family; besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same land, he ordinarily obtains some two or three hundred of pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with the hog's potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, too, he has generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork—which he raises by the avails of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and

cured, and helps as a subsistence for the cow. So much for *one-third* of an acre.

A small portion of land is set apart for the culture of onions. Ordinarily he has raised from fifty to seventy-five bushels or a bed, say half a dozen rods square. These he sells, on the average at one dollar per bushel—say for \$60 per year. This purchases his flour and rye at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and an onion bed, he raises all his bread—brown and white.

On two other large beds, he grows generally about fifty bushels of mangel murtzel and carrots. These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter—to say nothing in the saving of hay and other provender. With a *very* little hay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow—and he finds it economy always to keep the best—may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes for summer and autumn use, are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill, and a department is expressly devoted to them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table—and enough to spare for the hogs, &c.

So far, as relates to bread, butter, pork—and he might add, poultry.

Then the rest of the land is devoted to—too many things to mention here—beets—parsnips—cabbages—turnips—green beans,—peas—green corn,—cucumbers—melons—squashes, summer and winter sorts—&c. &c., besides fruits and flowers of various kinds;—grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do., currants, white, red, black and yellow;—English and common gooseberries—and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. All this is from a *single acre*, which he cultivates mostly with his own hand—the same that guides this pen;—preferring to do the work himself, not only by the love he has of it, but because he can do it more to his own satisfaction than can any gardener he can hire. As to the practical labors in this matter, he would not willingly yield to any one hereabouts. At least he has never had a man to work for him—how high soever he might stand as a gardener—whom he could not teach."

Another leaf out of the same book.

"**SQUASHES.**—If you would raise squashes for winter use, mark out on the surface of the land six or eight spots for hills, eight feet apart each way. Then take a spade or shovel and dig out a circle, say three feet in diameter, throwing the earth out six inches deep.—Into each hole empty a wheelbarrow load of old rotten manure, mixed with ashes,—and if there is a little lime in it, so much the better. On this draw the loose earth back which you throwed out of the hole. Now take your spade and dig and mix the soil and earth well together, taking care to pulverize the whole mass faithfully. Level the top off and sprinkle half an inch of rich loam over the top. Drop a dozen seeds on the hill, and press them an inch beneath the surface with the finger. With a hoe smooth and press the top down. If you have a box fitted to receive two or four panes of glass, put this on a hill—or rather, if you have such a thing, place it on the hill before you plant the seeds, and drop them all within the frame. Ultimately leave not more than two plants in the hill to stand. You will find that these will, in due time, run out and cover the land all over, and produce you more, larger and better fruit, than if you had the hills nearer together, or allowed a greater number of plants to stand in the hill. It is well, however, to plant enough in the first instance, as a contribution to worms and bugs. If you save two healthy plants out of the dozen that came up, you will do well, and these will be enough. The roots of squashes, under ground, will extend as far and occupy as much space, where the soil is free and loose, as the vines will cover above ground."

We learn from the Centreville (Md.) Times, that a Bakewell Ram, belonging to Mr. Thomas Browne, of Queen Ann's county, was weighed by his owner last week, and weighed 210 pounds, including fleece.

**THE ARMY WORM** is said to be committing alarming depredations in some of the counties in the middle division of Tennessee. The cut worm is also doing immense violence to corn every where. If each farmer would spend a day or two in going over his fields, and wherever he sees a stalk cut down search for the destroyer, and be sure to kill him, he would make many heavy ears for next winter by the operation.



**THIRD REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS—Extracts and Remarks by the Editor of the American Farmer—Continued.**—We continue our extracts from this Report, in the persuasion that they may prove more acceptable at this season, as harvest and seed time are approaching. The next subject treated by the Commissioner, is the causes of the failure of wheat crops. Under that head he enumerates RUST, MILDEW and SMUT. For the two first no remedies are prescribed, or none which are certain and practicable. The following are his observations with regard to smut, and we venture to suggest that it would be well for every farmer to use the steep recommended, for the probability is that besides preventing smut, it will tend to float off and cleanse the grain, promote its vegetation and probably act as a manure to increase the crop:

"Another disease to which wheat is subject is smut.—This is of two kinds. I shall enter into no minute examination of its character; nor into the conflicting opinions of many profound scientific observers as to its true nature. This the most critical observations have not yet fully determined. I shall deal only with its obvious and familiar appearances, and with remedies which experiment has found effectual.

The first kind of smut is often seen soon after the wheat has begun to form its grain in single heads scattered over the field. This gives no alarm to an experienced farmer. He regards it rather as an indication of the luxuriance of his crop. The heads of the affected plants soon entirely disappear, and leave nothing but the naked culm. It is seldom that a field is so extensively affected in this way, as in any considerable measure to diminish the crop.

The second kind of smut infects the ear with a black dust, and spreads itself throughout the field. The grain is not destroyed by it; but the seed is covered with this black and offensive powder, and produces an impure, discolored and unhealthy flour. It can be to a degree removed from the grain by washing it after it is threshed; but this is an inconvenient and troublesome process, and not altogether effectual. This disease, as well as smut and mildew, has been attributed to the attacks of insects or animalcules; but late discoveries strongly lead to the belief that it is a species of fungus, the seeds of which become attached to the seeds of wheat, and are carried by some unknown process into the heads of the wheat, where they perfect themselves.

Against this accident or disease, there is a preventive which may almost be pronounced certain. The seed is to be soaked in strong brine, or in stale urine, and, while wet, sprinkled with finely slacked lime, and left in this state twenty-four hours before sowing. It is stated that its germinating power will be injured if it lays too long in urine; but this is not the case with brine, unless the temperature of the weather is very warm. Others recommend a solution of copperas or arsenic; but salt brine being a more simple preparation, and easily accessible to every farmer, is to be preferred. This application seldom fails to be an effectual preventive of smut. There are indeed, as will be seen, some few cases of smut stated in which the wheat is represented as having been brined and limed; but more exact statements are wanted, before we distrust the efficacy of this preventive, which has been established by numerous experiments of the most decisive character. Persons often question the rule, when the experiments which they make, are too imperfect to test it. For example, they will brine the seed without liming it; or they will merely wet the seed in pure water and apply lime to it; or they will soak it in brine, and apply ashes or gypsum to it. None of these modes are a security against smut. But where the seed is thoroughly steeped in strong brine, sprinkled with caustic or quick lime, and allowed to remain some hours after being thus dressed, and not suffered to become dry before it is sowed, the preventive, though it may not be absolutely infallible, may be relied upon with almost entire confidence.

That the two kinds of smut are different in their nature, is evident from a well established fact. An attempt to communicate the disease to other plants of wheat, by sprinkling the powder of some of the first kind of smut upon them, was not successful. But the application of the powder of the latter kind of smut referred to, has, in repeated trials, proved infectious."

Next comes the subject of insects; and first the WIRE-WORM. In connection with this we consider as of much importance, the remarks of the Commissioner, and the farmers named by him, on the subject of fall and spring ploughing; and the position here taken, that it is better to wait for a green crop to mature and dry on the ground, before it is turned in, than to follow the general theory and practice, to turn it in when in the most luxuriant stage of its growth. The letter of Dr. S. L. Dana, of Boston, on this question, which is here extracted, is particularly worthy of every farmer's attention. This letter had the stronger attraction for us, as it confirms an observation made to us some weeks since by Dr. Martin Fenwick, one of the most thoroughly practical and successful land improvers we have ever known. It was to this effect, if we remember rightly: That, supposing a field to have on it a luxuriant crop of red clover, he would expect the next crop of wheat to be heavier, if a crop of corn intervened, after the clover fallow, than he would were the wheat sowed on the fallow. To us the fact appeared to be extraordinary; but nothing short of experience to the contrary, would allow us to dispute authority and judgment entitled to such particular respect and confidence:

"INSECTS—WIRE WORM.—Wheat, besides being subject to various diseases, has enemies to contend with among the insect tribes, which are formidable and often destructive. The wire-worm is well known to farmers; and several cases of injury from his ravages are mentioned in the reports. These are principally found in lands which have been some time in grass, and newly broken up. On this account where they abound, to sow wheat on green-sward ploughed up, would not be advisable. A farmer in Williamstown, whose land was much infested with these worms, and whose corn crop always suffered severely from them when it was planted upon grass land newly broken up, found great advantages in ploughing his land in the fall, by which operation he thought many worms were destroyed by the frost; and then taking a crop of oats, which they were not likely to injure, before he took any other crop. This was followed by corn, and then by wheat. They are not disposed to stay in cultivated land, but prefer that which is in grass. Another farmer in Templeton, whose statements seemed entitled to confidence, is in the habit of putting some salt in the compost heap, with which he manured his corn. He says in this way his corn has escaped the depredations of the wire-worm, while his neighbor's corn over the fence, would suffer severely. He has been accustomed to do this for several years, but could give me no definite rule as to the proportion of salt used in the heap. As well as I could gather from his statements, however, it was not large. To all soft-skinned worms, such as slugs, &c., the application of caustic or quick lime, if a small amount comes in contact with them, will prove destructive; but this does not seem to be the case with those which are encased in an armor of horn. The application of lime, therefore, in the hill with corn, is not found a preventive against the injury from the wire-worm.

E. Phinney, of Lexington, whose authority is entitled to the highest respect, "advises in the ploughing of green sward to turn over in the spring, say from the first to the middle of May, after the grass shall have started a few inches. The reasons are, that generally a greater quantity of vegetable matter is turned under; the sod will turn over smoother in the spring than in the autumn, the grass is much less likely to spring up between the furrow slices, which materially injures the crop; and lastly, the worms which commonly abound in grass ground, are less likely to injure the crop. The reason must be obvious. Finding no green substance in land turned over in the fall to feed upon, they invariably seize upon the growing crop. Where the green sward has been thus turned over in the spring, after the grass has started, it is affirmed upon experience that injury from the worm does not occur, but when this is done in autumn, it is rarely otherwise."

N. Bennet, of Framingham, thinks "turning over green sward in August, a perfect remedy for the corn or cut-worm, which is the wire-worm here referred to. By ploughing so early in the season, the grass has time to spring up and grow before winter between the furrows; and when he cross-ploughs in the spring, the young grass

furnishes a sufficiency of food for the worms, and therefore the corn is not injured by them." Robert Colt, of Pittsfield, whose farming, as well as that of Mr. Bennet, has been honored with the premiums of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, says "that he is satisfied from experience, years since, that the ploughing of green sward or stubble in the autumn, is a loss in the following crop of at least ten per cent. Sward lands, that are ploughed in the fall become compact during the winter; the finer parts washed between the furrow slice, excluding the air, and preventing the surplus water from draining off, consequently the turf lies heavy and dormant, with but little benefit to the crop. On the other hand, if ploughed in the spring, the soil is light and receives the harrow kindly; and the furrow slice does not become so compact as to prevent the circulation of the air, and allows the excess of water to take its proper course; and the sward, when the crop comes off, will be in a more forward state of decomposition than if ploughed the fall before."

These various opinions, coming from practical men of much intelligence and long experience, deserve attention. It would not answer to delay the sowing of wheat until the middle of May, as there would be great risk in our climate of its suffering from mildew. If wheat is to be sowed on green sward, it should be ploughed much earlier. But this would not in that case afford the protection against the wire-worm to which Mr. Phinney refers. I must dissent from the inference, (at least, I hold my judgment in suspense until I have farther light,) that this late spring ploughing is to be deferred on account of the superabundance of vegetable matter then to be turned under. Theory and experiment in this matter conflict with each other. I have been always inclined to the belief, which generally prevails, and which Mr. Phinney maintains, that the higher the state of luxuriance in which vegetable matter is turned in by the plough, the more the land will be enriched by it. But the experience of one of the best farmers in the State, has satisfied me, especially as it has been confirmed by another equally intelligent farmer, and wholly unbiassed by the judgment of any other person, that the land is more benefited by the turning in of the clover crop after it is dried, than when in a state of greenness and full of sap. The opinion is, that if green it creates an acidity in the soil prejudicial to the succeeding crop. I do not know whether this theory be sound or not; but I have seen an experiment tried with a view to this point, in two adjoining lots of ground in the same field; and the result was conclusive in favor of turning in the crop when dried. Mr. Colt's opinion in favor of spring ploughing or against fall ploughing, bears on the same point. The conclusion, which seems to follow from these premises, is against sowing wheat upon green sward, on account of the wire-worm. In such case, corn or oats then should be taken as a first crop; and corn may be taken, as Mr. Phinney advises, on a late ploughed sward, as the disadvantage, if there be any, in the comparison between turning in the herbage in a green instead of a dried state, may be more than compensated by the protection which it furnishes against the worm; but if wheat is to be sowed, on green sward or stubble, on account of the results of Mr. Colt's experience, whether his notions be well or ill founded, it is to be advised to plough in the spring; but then as early as possible; because, as I am satisfied, of the expediency under all circumstances of sowing spring wheat as early as possible. In this case, the chances of the worm must be encountered, unless the mixture of salt with the compost, as mentioned above, may afford a security against him.

#### ON PLOUGHING IN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Boston, March 25, 1840.

Dr. S. L. DANA—Dear Sir—Two successful and experienced farmers, one in Franklin and one in Berkshire county, have come to the conclusion, that, in turning in crops by way of enriching the land, more benefit is derived, that is, the fertility of the land is more advanced by ploughing in a crop after it has become dried or dead, than by turning it in in its greatest luxuriance and greenness. One of them showed me the results of an experiment tending to this point, which appeared strongly to favor his conclusions. A well established fact is better than the most elaborate hypothesis; and prejudices, however strong, must yield to facts.

Allow me under these circumstances, to inquire whether, upon your principles or philosophy of vegetation, there occur to you any good reasons for a result so much at variance with popular opinion. Your views in full on



this subject, will add to the obligations under which you have already laid the public and your respectful friend and servant,

HENRY COLMAN.

Lowell, March 28, 1840.

DEAR SIR—The results referred to in your letter, are opposed to the common opinion. Common opinion, especially in agriculture, is not always founded on observation. It is oftener prejudice, than opinion; and, when inconsistent with well known facts, has not its source in observation or experiment. The whole resolves itself into this, DRY PLANTS GIVE MORE GEINE THAN GREEN. This follows from the little we know of the process termed "fermentation;" I use the term as commonly expressive of the spontaneous decay of vegetables. It includes the three stages of vinous, acid and putrefactive fermentation. These are not necessarily dependant, following in regular progression. They are not cause and effect. Putrefaction may commence first, and it is so different from the other two, in all its stages and products, that the term "fermentation" ought never to have been applied to it. The greater part of vegetables are susceptible of putrefaction only, a small number become acid at once, and a still smaller number ever undergo vinous, acetous, and putrefactive fermentation. Fermentation then, in its widest sense, will help us to understand how dry crops may be better manures than green. Let us glance at the principles and products of fermentation.

1st. What vegetable substances are susceptible of the vinous fermentation, and what are its products?

The juices only which contain sugar, or starch, convertible first into gum and then into sugar by the action of azotized vegetable principles, especially gluten. Pure sugar never ferments. The vinous fermentation must be excited by some substance containing nitrogen. There are three things essential to vinous fermentation, air or oxygen gas, moisture in due proportion, and a temperature never below 50° F., nor above 86° F. The products of this process are gases, ferment or yeast, and vinous liquor. The gases are carbonic acid, and hydrogen. The yeast proceeds from a change in the organization of the gluten and albumen; some late French experimenters think it proceeds from a continued evolution of infusorial plants, hence yeast begets yeast, like sowing crops of seed. However, let us leave speculation. The main facts are as above stated. If, then, we plough in green plants, we put them in a temperature favorable to the commencement of vinous fermentation; we bury them full of sap—the requisite moisture for vinous fermentation;—we cover them, whilst their saccharine principle is in its perfection. Every thing favors vinous fermentation. The sugar and starch of the plant fermented by its gluten and albumen, are converted into gases and alcohol, the former are lost in air, the last, washes away or is changed to vinegar. All that remains for the farmer is the altered gluten and albumen, which soon putrify and form geine. All the starch and sugar of the plant are thus lost.

2d. What vegetable substances are susceptible of the acid fermentation, and what are its products?

The substances are, first, sugar, which, in certain cases, becomes acid, without undergoing vinous fermentation; second, gum. The circumstances essential to acid fermentation are air, moisture, and a temperature from 65 to 70° F.; acetic acid is itself the proper ferment of acid fermentation. Vinegar, as is well known, singularly promotes the formation of vinegar in vinous liquors. The products are: carbonic, acetic acid or vinegar, and some other acids, especially that called nanceic or zumic acid, which if not lactic, is perhaps only acetic acid, holding in combination, some azotized substance. This acid combines with the alkaline and earthy ingredients of plants and soils, and forms very soluble salts. Green plants, ploughed in, are at once placed in a situation most favorable for undergoing acid fermentation. We suffer a loss of a part of the carbon, and in addition to the sugar and starch, we now lose the gum of the plants. All these are capable of producing geine, and hence in ploughing in green crops, we lose a portion of manure.

3d. What are the vegetable substances susceptible of putrefaction, and what are its products?

With the exception of oils, resins, &c., every organized part of every vegetable may putrefy. The circumstances essential to this process, are air, a temperature not below 45°, and moisture. No perfectly dry plant ever putrifies, nor will a moist one, if air is excluded. I have had a capital example of the last, in a piece of a white birch tree, dug up from a depth of twenty-five feet below the surface in Lowell, this winter. It must have been in-

humed there probably before the creation of man, at least at a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," yet this most perishable of all wood is nearly as sound as if cut from the forest last fall. A dried plant has parted with most of its sap, that moisture, essential to the commencement of vinous and acetous fermentation. During the very act of decay, from the moment when its living functions have ceased, new combinations of its elements begin. It has already begun to be destroyed by the very agents which gave it life. This is the beginning of putrefaction. Let us not be deceived by a name. Putrefaction we always associate with disgusting effluvia. But in the wide sense we have defined it, it includes also the fragrance of new hay. Whenever bodies consist only of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and a trace of azote, their putrefaction is fragrant, or inodorous; when, in addition to these, bodies contain large portions of azotized matter, gluten, albumen, or sulphur, and phosphorus, putrefaction evolves abominable odors. To the agriculturist, putrefaction is always a wholesome process, beneficial to his best interests, when promoted and controlled. There is only one case where this process produces loss. This may be termed *destructive putrefaction*; it is produced by heaping together green plants, or sometimes by moistening dry vegetable substances.—Here oxygen is rapidly absorbed, and finally the mass takes fire, and burns. Up to the moment of inflammation this is putrefaction. New hay, stacked too green, is a familiar example. Volumes of steam are evolved, which proceed partly from the decomposition of the plant; decompositions, and recompositions rapidly ensue; these are the ferment, which keeps up the action till the plants burn. Doubtless, all green plants, ploughed in, undergo to a greater or less extent, destructive putrefaction, which succeeds the vinous and acid fermentations, perhaps caused by the very rapidity of these processes. Hence in addition to the sugar, starch, and gum of the plant, we lose a large portion of its other substances, by turning it in green. The products of this rapid fermentation have been but little studied. Happy the farmer who never witnesses the process. He should never induce it, and may generally prevent its extension, when once begun. It is a dead loss to him; but in all other cases of putrefaction, the products are valuable. These vary according as the process takes place: 1st, in air; 2d, at the surface of the ground; or, 3d, deep in the interior of the earth. The last need not detain us—it produces all the varieties of coal.

1st. In the free air, having access to all parts of a plant, putrefaction produces carbonic acid, nitric acid, and water. But ordinarily, in the air, as oxygen does not find ready access to all parts, a portion of the hydrogen of the plant combines then with the carbon, sulphur, phosphorus and azote of the plant, and we have carburetted, sulphuretted, and phosphuretted hydrogen, and ammonia produced. Now, as these exist but in small quantity in vegetables, the loss of hydrogen will not be very great by drying the plants, and it is possible, that the removal of these, may cause the other elements to enter into more stable combinations, better fitted to produce geine. In all cases of putrefaction in the open air, oxygen is absorbed, and an equal bulk of carbonic acid given out, while, at the same time, the oxygen and hydrogen of the plant escape as water. The result is, that in the substance left, carbon exists in a greater portion, than in an equal weight of fresh vegetables. In all cases of putrefaction, new products are formed; these again resolve into others; and this action goes on till we have no longer any organic products; we have only binary or inorganic substances left. All our researches into the philosophy of the changes in fermentation, terminate in these binary products, that is, in compounds, consisting of only two elements. During all these various changes, a variety of substances must, of course, be formed. As the elements of living, so the elements of dead plants, are continually changing into new forms. Nature is admirably simple, and never so learned as our books. We ought not to dignify with a new name, every new product of putrefaction, which we may fortunately arrest. However various these products may be, whether products or educts of putrefaction, or of our analytical methods of separating them, all putrefaction at the surface of the earth, ends by forming a brownish, black, powdery mass, which combines with the alkaline, earthy and metallic bases in the plant. This substance has been called "GEINE." As I have elsewhere defined it, it is the decomposed organic matter of the soil. It is the product of putrefaction; continually subjected to

air and moisture, it is finally wholly dissipated in air, leaving only the inorganic bases of the plant, with which it was once combined. Now, whether we consider this as a simple substance, or composed of several others, called crenic, apocrenic, puteanic, ulmic acids, glairin, apotheme, extract, humus, or mould, agriculture ever has, and probably ever will consider it one and the same thing, requiring always similar treatment to produce it; similar treatment to render it soluble when produced; similar treatment to render it an effectual manure. It is the end of all compost heaps to produce soluble geine, no matter how compound our chemistry may teach this substance to be.

Among the many economical modes of producing geine, the ploughing in of vegetable matter, has held a high rank. Nature teaches us to turn in the dried plant. Dried leaves are her favorite morsels, and the very fact, that Nature always takes the dried plant, from which to prepare the food of growing vegetables, should have taught us long ago, the wisdom of ploughing in dry crops. The careful collecting and husbanding of dried leaves, their superior efficacy in forming compost, bears witness to the facts stated in your letter. That the use of dried leaves for compost, has not led to the turning in of dry crops, has probably arisen from the consideration, that a greater quantity of geine may be produced, by turning in two or three green crops in a season, than by one crop of dry. This needs experimental confirmation. The very act of tillage, on Mr. Keelp's plan, by exposing the insoluble geine of one crop, to air, renders it soluble, while at the same time, two or three green crops must form a greater quantity of salts. If only one crop can be turned in, let it be dry. All our philosophy, and the late experiments of your agricultural friends, confirm this view.

With great respect, I am very truly, yours,

SAM'L L. DANA.

REV. H. COLMAN, Agricultural Commissioner.

For the American Farmer.

SCALDING SEED.—Mr. Editor:—I was not long since conversing with a very agreeable neighbor of yours; a gentleman of very general information and a very pleasant way of communicating what he knows.—The conversation turned as many have done of late on root crops.—I was lamenting that it was rather late, as I apprehended for sowing or planting the sugar beet. "Not at all," said he, "only be sure to accelerate the germination of the seed that you pour on boiling water."—Boiling water? exclaimed I.—"Yes," said he,—"boiling water." Well, Sir, I considered my authority so good he being a practical farmer, and as I well knew eminently successful with root crops—bearing off, if I mistake not, some of your premiums of the old Maryland Agricultural Society, that I made no further scruple, but went home and had my genuine imported white beet seed put into a tub and boiling water poured on them; they were then rolled in lime and dirt, so as to prepare them very nicely for planting. The ground was in beautiful order—even the line was stretched to have the work neatly done, and I was enjoying in advance the well earned approbation of your friend Mr. Ronaldson, the great promoter of root culture. True, from none of my collaborators could I extort even a nod of approbation of the scalding process. The negro woman, a faithful and obliging creature, asked if I did not mean warm water.—And there was old Isaac Stevens, of Annapolis,—Major Gwinn's old body servant, with all his experience of half a century as a gardener—even he had never heard of boiling water on beet seed! By the bye, as we worked on together, I asked Isaac if Col. Maynadier, for whom I have ever entertained extraordinary respect—such as you feel for an old family picture of a gentleman of the old school, of which there are so few specimens left us,—I asked him if Col. Maynadier were not the oldest gentleman in Annapolis.—"Yes Sir," said he,—"he's the oldest white gentleman—I am the oldest of the colored people!" Well, even he had never heard of putting beet seed in boiling water, and was afraid it would not answer.—It seemed against all nature—no one gave me the least encouragement, and as for an up and down Irish laborer—by name Timothy O'Brien—he swore at once that my neighbor meant to make a fool of me, and that "sure any man ought to know it was against reason."—Still said I my friend is a practical farmer—a premium taker for root crops, and would not attempt to quiz me, in so serious a matter as that of destroying an acre of sugar beet. To make a long story short, Sir,—not a seed vegetated, while in about half an acre planted from the same parcel, not put in boiling water, not a seed missed! Therefore, never pour boiling water on beet seed. On reflection, I should add, that my friendly adviser is a polished gentleman, a ripe scholar, reads the reviews, is something of a politician, and withal, has a first rate manager!

I might not so readily have committed the faux pas, even with him as my fogleman, if I had not known that the covering of the seed is very rough and hard, and was under the impression that boiling water is poured on the seed of thorn and locust to make them vegetate. Now you might not have



been troubled with this caution, were it not that you have often exhorted your correspondents to proclaim their failures and mistakes, as well as their discoveries and successes.

## AN OVERSEER.

**DOES WHEAT, RYE, &c. TURN INTO CHEAT?**—Believing the question of wheat and similar grains under particular circumstances turning into cheat, to be an unsettled one, I offer for publication, if thought of sufficient interest, the following facts as calculated to throw light on the subject:

About the end of the sixth month (June) I ploughed in a heavy crop of Oats, and in a few days after sowed the ground with white chaff mildewed wheat; a large proportion of it very inferior, with a view to its being ploughed in, previous to sowing winter grain at the usual time. It came up well, but dwindled greatly during the eighth month, (August) perhaps one half of it died; it was then turned in, except one piece, which being better than the rest was left standing—more than nine-tenths of that land is now *cheat*. It may be seen from now until harvest on the Springfield road, one quarter of a mile from the four mile stone, on the West Chester road, Upper Darby Township, Delaware county. No cheat was noticed in the wheat sown.

JAS. SELLERS.

Philad. 5th mo. 27th, 1840.—Saturday Evening Post.

**GROWTH OF POTATOES.**—A correspondent of the Inverness Courier mentions a mode of growing potatoes, which may be useful in the saving of seed in seasons of scarcity, and also of furnishing a supply a month earlier than the usual period. The experiment described consisted in planting the shoots thrown out from potatoes kept in the cellar, on the 26th of May, about a month later than the usual period of sowing. They were planted in a garden and raised on the 19th of September, and the result was highly satisfactory. At one stalk there were nine potatoes the size of eggs; at another two large ones, one of them weighing 1 lb. 2 oz. The cultivator is of opinion, that had the shoots been planted a month sooner there would have been an excellent and early crop. The shoots should be about ten or twelve inches in length and dibbled into prepared ground, and all covered except the two small leaves at the top. None of the potatoe should be planted along with the shoot; but they are the better to have a good many fibres thrown out from the root end of the shoot.—*English paper.*

**CABBAGE PLANTS.**—A sure—but rather troublesome—protection of cabbage plants against the grub worm, is to go out into the woods and take off lots of strips of birch bark from small trees. These will naturally maintain the shape they sustained on the tree—round like a wafer box, without top or bottom. They should be about two inches high or deep. Let each strip enclose a plant, and press it gently into the earth. The grub can then neither crawl under nor climb over it.—Look he ever so wishfully that way, he cannot set his teeth into the delicious fibres of the young cabbage stalk.—*Mc. Cul.*

**WHITE GRUB WORM.**—The white grub or "dung worm," which infests sward lands, and in some instances does great damage, by eating the roots of grass, is, when it emerges from the chrysalis state and becomes a perfect insect, what is commonly known as the May Bug, or cockchaper, which secretes itself by day and rises only by night. A good way to destroy them, is to make a fire in the field after dark, by the light of which the swarms that arise from the earth, will be attracted, and by the heat of which they will be destroyed. The perfect insect, as a flying bug, is quite harmless; but the eggs they deposit in the earth before they die, will generate myriads of new grubs which will do essential injury to the grass roots.—*ib.*

**THE CHINCH BUG.**—We are glad to hear the opinion confidently expressed by several intelligent Farmers, that the late washing Rain has carried away this troublesome insect. At least, they have disappeared for the time being, and will not, it is hoped, be again seen.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Maine Farmer mentions with approbation the plan contrived by Mr. Daniel Savage, of Augusta, for taking a horse that is hard to catch. It is simply to attach a common trace chain to a strap, which is buckled around the neck of the animal. This is no incumbrance, except when he begins to run. He will then invariably step upon it and stop himself. The Dr. says it is no use to try speed with a truant horse; for if he cannot run faster than yourself, he is not worth catching.

From the Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1839.

## ON RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

The committee on reclaimed meadow and swamp land, respectfully report:

That applications for premiums have been made by Daniel Putnam of Danvers, and Wm. Osborn of Lynn.—The committee have viewed the premises of the claimants, and examined the statements which are here annexed, and recommend the Society's first premium of \$20, be awarded to Mr. Osborn; and the second premium of \$10, be arded to Mr. Putnam. Mr. Osborn has given a detailed account of all his expense and income. This is as it should be; so that our brother farmers may see, how profitable it is, and those who have meadows, may go and do likewise. The Committee have great pleasure in remarking, that they have reason to believe, that there is an increasing attention paid to the cultivation of that part of our land, which has remained so long uncultivated, and, comparatively, worthless; but which has proved by experience, to be in point of fertility, surpassed by none, even the fertile prairies of the West. It has been ascertained, by experience, that nearly all kinds of grains and vegetables that our climate affords, can be raised on meadow land to good advantage. Four and a half tons of English hay has been cut on an acre in one year. One individual says, 400 bushels of potatoes is his usual crop. Rye, oats and corn, have also been raised in like proportion. It is an old saying, that it is a good shot to kill two birds with one stone; but in this case, more can be done. In removing the stumps and logs with which many meadows are incumbered, the fuel will more than pay the expense of ditching, to be carried into the hog pen, cow yard, or compost heap, then to be applied to upland, as it makes a valuable manure. Two crops will usually more than pay the expense of cultivating them, and then the land, instead of being comparatively worthless, in most cases will be worth at least one hundred dollars per acre.

In regard to the best manner of managing meadow land, different persons have different opinions; as it is natural for a person to be partial to his own way if he has tolerable success. Grain or roots may be cultivated profitably on meadows that can be well drained. But there are meadows that cannot be drained so much as would be desirable, or that are occasionally overflowed; such are more suitable for grass. There are meadows within the knowledge of the committee, that have produced good crops of English hay without any other dressing than sand; others have used gravel with equal success. Good crops of corn and potatoes have also been raised without manure, sand or gravel being put in the hill. How much better to cultivate land when suitable dressing can be procured from the gravel knoll or sand bank, than to neglect such land, and haul manure some miles after paying an extravagant price for it, to be applied to upland, and perhaps not raise an equal crop. Although good crops have been raised without manure as above stated, yet it is thought that a little compost manure may be profitably applied. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there are those that are so opposed to the new method of farming, as they call it, or so tenacious of the honor of their venerable fathers, that they will not turn to the right hand nor to the left, from the path in which they trod. But I would ask whether farmers ought not to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and if they would be as good husbands as those that have passed off the stage before them, whether they ought not to improve just so far as the light of science develops itself?

Again, some say that they cannot afford to make improvements, but it will do for Mr. A. or B., that has money. In conversation with an individual that had been improving a part of a small meadow, he said, if I could afford to hire help, I would reclaim the remainder of it. While in conversation, he acknowledged that one crop of hay had actually paid all the expense of cultivation. Now if a man under these circumstances cannot afford to hire help, I know not who can.

It is not the intention to convey the idea that all meadows in all seasons will produce 4½ tons of hay, or 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, for it cannot be expected.—But it is the intention to convey the idea that meadow land will produce more net profit than any other; as it requires less manure, and is less liable to be affected with drought, or wet, if it is properly drained.

For the Committee, JOSEPH HOW, Chairman.  
December 31, 1839.

## William Osborn's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex A. S. on Reclaimed Meadows:

Gentlemen—Enclosed you will find a copy of my statement of 1838, and I now hand you a statement in addition to that, for 1839, and will only remark in advance, that you may perhaps think the yield of potatoes and the quantity of manure small for the land cultivated; but in addition to the manure, I burnt a considerable quantity of brake and other roots found on the meadow, and used the ashes. The crop of potatoes would have been larger if I had not used lime instead of manure on a large part of the meadow, where in gathering I found a large decrease in the yield; another cause of decrease was in planting the St. Helena potatoes instead of Chenangoes, which I have reason to think, from a few that were mixed, if I had planted all of that kind, I should have had at least one-third more.

Crop for 1838, per Account, \$332 57  
Income for 1839.

Three hundred bushels St. Helena potatoes, at 45c. \$135; 57 do. Rohans, at \$2, 114; 2 tons hay, \$12.24; 41 bushels of Carrots, 25 cents, 10.25; 74 do. Sugar Beets, 30c. 24.50; Squashes and Pumpkins, \$2; 40 bush. Mangel Wurtzels, 10; 10 do. Ruta Baga, at 25c. 2.50; wood for family one year, and for boiler for hogs, 50; - - - 370 25

\$702 82

## Expenses.

Expenses of 1838, per account, \$246.67; 1839 —74½ days work, farm help, 50.45; Extra labor hired, 26.45; 4 cords Manure, 16; Seed Potatoes, 15; 1 bushel Rohan Potatoes, 8; ½ pound Sugar Beet seed, 50c; do. do. Carrot seed, 37; ½ do. Mangel Wurtzel seed, 19; 4 casks of Lime, at 40c. 1.60; 35 bush. Ashes, at 6½c. 1.95; Hauling do. from Lynn, 50; Ruta Baga and Squash seed, 25; use of horse and cart, \$20; - - - 387 93

Balance in favor of meadow, - - - \$314 89  
with of course an increased value of the land, which is by good judges, considered in its present state, worth \$100 per acre, which, in addition to the crops taken off, would give a net profit of \$714.89. Respectfully, yours,  
Lynn, Dec. 14, 1839. WILLIAM OSBORN.

## Daniel Putnam's Statement.

Gentlemen—The meadow which some of your number examined last summer, is supposed to measure something more than an acre and a half. In 1834, and in the previous years it yielded annually about one ton of meadow hay, fit only for litter. In 1835, a small piece was turned over with the hoe and planted with potatoes. Other parts were taken in succeeding years until the whole has been turned and planted. The potatoes have been manured in the hill, and the yield has been 200 to 250 bushels per acre. Corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, ruta bagas, and carrots have been tried in small patches, and all have done well.

The past season, the crops were as follows: English Hay (Clover and Timothy), on two-thirds of an acre, 1 ton, \$15; Winter Rye, ½ an acre, 14 quarts seed, yield 12½ bushels, at \$1.25, 15.62½; Black Sea Wheat, ½ acre, 7 qts. seed, yield 4 bushels, at \$1.75, 7; Chenango Potatoes, 30 poles, yield 46 bushels, at 40 cents, 18.40; Sugar Beets, 20 poles, yield 106 bushels, at 20 cents, 21.20; Second crop on Rye and Wheat stubbles, 25 cwt. at 50 cts. 12.50. - - - \$89 72½

The wheat lodged badly, and was cut while very green; the yield was less than if it had ripened well. Drills were opened with the hoe for the sugar beets, and a gravelly wash from the road side, mixed with wood ashes, was put into them. The dressing for 18 poles cost 2 dollars. On the remaining two poles the wash was mixed with bone; cost nearly two dollars. The beets on the bone appeared to be but a very little larger than the others.

The whole meadow has been thoroughly ditched; the muck obtained paid for the labor. Each crop is believed to have paid for its expense as well as similar crops on the upland. It cost eight or nine dollars per acre to turn the meadow at first, and there was an expense of about five dollars in deepening the outlets of the waters.

Danvers, Dec. 23, 1839. DANIEL PUTNAM.



REMARKS OF MR. TRIPLETT, OF KENTUCKY,  
At the Convention of Tobacco Planters, held in Wash-  
ington city, May 1, 1840.

Mr. TRIPLETT, of Kentucky, said that, at the request of several gentlemen who surrounded him, and as he was also a member of the Select Committee on Tobacco, he would detail briefly to the Convention some of the statistical information contained in the documents referred to—(Document No. 195, Tobacco Statistics.)

We are assembled here (continued Mr. T.) to ascertain what is the best method to relieve the tobacco planters of the United States from the onerous duties and restrictions imposed upon that staple by the Governments of Europe. By the documents which I hold in my hand, it will be seen that the nations of Europe raise upon our tobacco, a revenue of rather upwards of thirty millions of dollars—being an amount double that of the whole revenue derived by the United States from imports. It is in vain to tell me that we do not possess the means, if we are willing to use them, of compelling these Governments to modify the duties to a very considerable extent. The revenue of Great Britain derived from duties on tobacco is sixteen million six hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars, whilst the whole revenue of the United States derived from imports, in the year 1838, was sixteen million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand and seventy-seven dollars. If, then, Great Britain (and I cite her first as an example of the nations that lay a direct tax, for her own purpose, upon our tobacco)—if, I say, Great Britain realizes annually such a heavy amount of money upon our staple, is it not right and proper that means should be taken to protect our interests, by raising a direct revenue on those imports which a great majority of the People of the United States can do without? We know that a great number of articles are imported from Great Britain, the want of which, if entirely prohibited, the great mass of this nation would not feel.

Let us now look to France. The evil under which we labor, as respects this country, arises, not from a direct tariff, but from the establishment of what is called a Regie, that is to say, the whole tobacco trade there is in the hands of a small number of men, formerly nine, but now reduced to seven. Therefore, there is no competition; and the fact is, that all the tobacco used in France is purchased by the Regie, or persons employed by them. And yet the silks and wines which are shown to be imported from France into the United States, almost entirely free of duty, constitute an enormous amount of our imports. The imports from France amount annually to twenty-five million four hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, and, of that amount, seventeen million sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars are imported free of duty. From the examination I have given to the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that four-fifths of these articles are luxuries. Duties imposed, therefore, on these luxuries will operate directly on France, whilst they will not affect injuriously the citizens of the United States.

The next country which takes from the United States any large amount of tobacco is Holland. We export to Holland nine hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars in value of tobacco. Now, we import from that country a very small amount, comparatively speaking, that is to say, one million six hundred and thirty-two thousand and thirty-five dollars in value; but it is to be considered that, of this amount, six hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars in value is free of duty. The articles imported free of duty from Holland, and upon which we might raise a revenue for ourselves, are such as the citizens of the United States could, to a great extent, dispense with—that is to say, silks and wines.

It is to be confessed, however, that some difficulty may arise on this subject, because we must be cautious that whilst we steer clear of one evil we do not run foul of another. Our manufacturing interests may, by possibility, take up the idea that if the revenue of the country was raised upon articles which are luxuries and not manufactures coming in competition with theirs, the smaller would be the amount of revenue which would be necessary to be raised afterwards, and which, of course, would or could fall upon manufactured articles which might come in competition with theirs. That is the only evil to be avoided, and that is the only obstacle which the committee will find in their way. The amount of exports of tobacco by the United States bear a remarkable proportion to the number of individuals in the United States who are

now interested in its cultivation. Take the whole population of the United States to be fifteen millions, and by a calculation which I have made, I make the whole number of souls directly interested in the manufacture of tobacco to be one million five hundred and twelve thousand. Now, our exports of all kinds amount to seventy-nine million two hundred and one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. The exports of tobacco are seven million seven hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars. About one-tenth, therefore, of the population of the United States are engaged or interested in the raising of tobacco, and about one-tenth of our exports in value are in tobacco. Thus, then, one-tenth of our population and one-tenth of all our exports in value have been totally unrepresented, so to speak, in Europe; and the reason is, because they lie between the great cotton interest of the South and the great manufacturing interest of the North. Sir, we are here for the purpose of considering what is best to be done for the promotion of our own interest, without interfering with the interests of our Southern and Northern neighbors. That something effectual can be done, I feel the strongest assurance; and I will add nothing at this time beyond the expression of my concurrence in the proposition for the appointment of a committee.

On the following day, on a motion made to strike out certain parts of the report of the committee—

Mr. T. said that an expression had been made use of yesterday, by a gentleman who addressed the Convention, (Mr. DODGE,) which had struck him (Mr. T.) with much force. Here were now assembled together about one hundred and twenty Jobs; and if Job had been a tobacco planter, his patience, as the gentleman had said, would have been exhausted. Job bore a great deal before he complained—and the tobacco planters had borne nearly as much as Job before they complained.

Two years ago (continued Mr. T.) we commenced a small system of complaint, in a very low tone of voice; and I believe you yourselves were present and recollect the language of the memorial which was drawn up. I am sure that no gentleman could have taken exception to that memorial. A copy of it is now in my pocket, and I am sure that the language there used was stronger than the language now contained in this report. We are assembled here for practical purposes—we have an object in view, and we must make use of all proper means for its accomplishment, or else we are here for nothing. We set forth a particular state of facts for the knowledge of each country with which we trade, and which is as well acquainted with the facts as we are. The language we make use of to operate, say, for instance, on England, had been derived from the correspondence which has taken place between our agents and her's. We say, modify your duties on tobacco. The argument, so far as England is concerned, has been exhausted; and she is not yet convinced. We have argued with her so long as argument has been of any service, to convince her that she will make more money (for that is the object and the only object) by bringing down her tariff; and we have failed to do so. What is true of one Government is true of another. I have read through the entire correspondence, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. JENIFER) who waded through with me can bear me witness; and I must say that every argument which human ingenuity could devise, and all the statistical facts which could be collected, have been brought forward by our ministers and agents abroad with a degree of labor and talent that would do honor to any country on the face of the globe. The argument, as I have said, has failed with Great Britain.

Now, we are here to do something practical—and the question is, what must we do? We have tried arguments, and those arguments are recapitulated in this report for the purpose of convincing our people that they have suffered much. Sir, they know it. The next course, then, that presented itself was that of negotiation. I wish I could say that it promises as much as we could hope for. Some benefit has grown out of it, and we have a fair prospect of accomplishing something with two nations. But when negotiation and begging have failed, what must come next? By our own treaty with France, which expires on the second of February, 1842, we are left at liberty to regulate our tariff; and we may regulate our tariff with her, as regards duties on imports, as high or as low as we may think proper. I said yesterday that there were two great interests of which we must be careful not to run foul; for, if you ever noticed the tobacco-growing country, you find that it is a belt of country which

stretches through the centre of the United States, from the Atlantic Ocean nearly to the Rocky Mountains, including the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and parts of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. We have the manufacturers on one side, who say to us, if you would raise a revenue, lay it on such articles as we manufacture. The people of the South might use a different language. Let it, however, be borne in mind that we are here to take care of our own interest. What, then, are we to do? We are to yield as much as possible to the North as well as to the South, but we are to recollect that this is our own interest, and not the interest of any one else. We must, however, have the aid of the other interests to sustain us, or nothing can be done in Congress. Let us devise something practicable. Surely the report of the committee is not too strong. We recommend nothing—we leave that to the members of Congress who represent this broad belt; we merely furnish them the material, and we say to them, go on and do your duty to your constituents. This is all that the report contemplates. I might myself, probably, have gone further, had I had the drawing up of the report; other gentlemen, probably, might not have gone so far. I think the report has hit the just medium as well as it could be done. We have not interfered with one interest or the other; but we give Congress and the President to understand that something must be done—that we have borne as much as we intend to bear. But it must be left to Congress to say what steps shall be taken. I, for one, am willing that all luxuries shall be taxed—that is to say, luxuries coming from two of the nations which tax our tobacco the highest. It is true that if you throw the tax upon luxuries, the North may have some cause to complain, but the North will bear the burden for the benefit of the middle portion of the Union. By the encouragement of the growth of tobacco, the South itself will be almost directly benefited. Has not the tobacco region furnished half, if not two-thirds, of all the labor which has gone into the cotton-growing country? and does it not furnish it now? Just so far as you now give encouragement to the cultivation of tobacco, you fix that kind of labor which, when it leaves the tobacco-growing region, has nowhere else to go except to the cotton region. This single fact is worthy of all consideration, and will have its due effect. Whenever a man breaks up as a tobacco planter, (and hundreds, yes, sir, thousands, will break up unless some encouragement is extended to them,) all the labor goes to the South; and thus, by increasing the amount of cotton for exportation, they bring down prices in Europe, as a matter of course. And in this manner the South are directly interested. The tobacco region, as such, is not capable of much extension; it is restricted by climate; and the whole of its population remaining at home, and receiving a better price for their tobacco, will be enabled to purchase a greater quantity of manufactures; and thus the interests of the North will be benefited also. I hope, therefore, that the report will be adopted just as it is.

#### SILK CULTURE AND VERY SUPERIOR SILK WORM EGGS.

We have a letter from Mrs. Eleanor Spann, of Sumter District, giving an account of an experiment made by her, the present season, in silk culture, which, although a private letter, and from a lady too, we felt strongly tempted to present to our readers, knowing that all of them who take an interest in this new agricultural enterprise (new in S. Carolina) would read it, as we did ourselves, with high gratification. Mrs. Spann commenced last year with 500 worms, has made this season 50 bushels of cocoons, and expects the next year to feed a million of worms. She, last year, raised a few worms hatched from the eggs of the same season, and expects now to make a second crop in the same way. Her cocoons are very superior. When gathered it took to weigh a pound only 112, selected; 160 to 230, not selected; and of the very smallest, 300. After the moth has escaped, the average weight of pure silk is from 7 to 8 grains. Herself and her neighbor, Mrs. Sumter, now have a large quantity of eggs from these worms to dispose of. Here then is an opportunity to procure eggs of the best quality by persons wishing to commence the silk culture. Of eggs procured immediately, enough would probably hatch, the present season, for a first experiment, whilst the greater number would not hatch till next spring. Mrs. Spann might be addressed on the subject at Sumterville.—Or if orders were left with us, we would take pleasure in forwarding them. Only the largest and best cocoons were selected for eggs. The eggs from which these worms sprung were carefully selected in France and Italy for Mrs. Sumter.



The part of the business in which most persons, who have not tried it, apprehend difficulty, is reeling. On this head Mrs. Spann says, "I commenced reeling last week on the Piedmontese reel, and find not more difficulty, nor indeed near as much as I had anticipated."

In another part of the letter she says:—"So strong is my desire to see the silk business prosper, and so great is my confidence in its ultimate success, that I would, the ensuing year, find a dwelling house, eggs and 20,000 trees for any one who would come well recommended as to character and capability, and who would bring with him the machinery and persons to operate. I would ask nothing the first year but that he would instruct myself and one or two servants how to manage the silk, and convert the cocoons into a saleable article."

Do not our enterprising gentlemen planters blush to see a lady taking the lead of them in the introduction of a new staple, whilst they are raising and selling cotton at from four to eight cents?—*Cheraw (S.C.) Far.*

The Richmond Whig of Thursday says—"We have fearful forebodings of the damage done in the country by the recent heavy rains. Streams around the city have swollen to rivers, and we learn from the neighboring farms that great damage has been done by washing as well as by the hail, which we learn has been large in some sections." We learn from the same paper that Wm. B. Price, Esq. of Henrico County, was drowned in attempting to cross a creek about two miles from that city.

A meeting of the stockholders of the *Bank of Virginia* is called for the 1st of July, to consider the actual condition of the bank, and to adopt such additional rules for its future management as may be deemed necessary.

#### FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer *Unicorn*, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, via Halifax, London papers have been received to the evening of May 15, and Liverpool to the 16th.

During the week ending May 8th, the sales of cotton were large, with an upward tendency; but during the ensuing week, ending 15th, there was a decline of 1-8d. Wheat and flour were also tending downwards.

In the manufacturing districts, business was beginning to revive.

The accounts of the crops, both in England and France, are favorable. Fresh corn riots had occurred in the latter country, and also many incendiary fires.

The duty on wheat, including colonial, during the year ending January 5, 1840, amounted to £1,039,444. Remaining in bond 5th April, 263,220 qrs. wheat, and 266,379 cwt. of wheat, meal, and flour.

The advices from China were only to the 20th of January; not so late as have been received here.

*The Boundary Question.*—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 7th of May, made a statement relative to the Boundary Question. It does not amount to much, except a repetition of the assurance, already given, "that an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made."

*London May 13.*—The public securities maintained their improved value with considerable firmness, and the general feelings in favor of a further rise. The favorable alteration in the weather is not without its influence, as it diminished the probability of heavy importations of foreign grain, and consequently shipments of specie.

*Liverpool Cotton Market, Friday Evening, May 15.*—The demand for all description of Cotton has fallen off very considerably this week, which has led to a slight reduction in prices. American and Brazils are 1-8d per lb. lower, and Egyptians and Surats are heavy sale, but without any actual decline from the rates of this day week. The import of the week has been 16,654 bags; the sales for the same period, including 4000 Americans and 800 Egyptians taken on speculation, and 1000 American for export, amount to 29,030 bags, viz:—580 Sea Island (Georgia) 13d a 23d; 7980 Upland do 4 3-4 a 7; 4840 Alabama and Mobile 5 a 8 3-8; 11,300 New Orleans 4 1-2 a 7 1-2; 760 Pernambuco 9 1-2 a 10 1-2; 410 Bahia and Macao 8 1-2 a 10; 810 Maranhão 8 1-2 a 10; 10 Demerara 12; 50 West India, &c. 8 3-4; 40 Carthage 5 1-2 a 5 3-8; 1120 Egyptian 9 3-4 a 12; 1630 Surat and Madras 4 a 5. Stock 249,420 bags.

Review of the Cotton Market for the week ending May 8.—Scarcely any variation this week in prices, for although an excellent demand has existed from the trade, and speculators have also purchased largely, the market has been very liberally supplied, and importers have offered their stocks freely at our quotations of Friday last, in a few partial instances a trifling advance was obtained for American sorts, but Brazils were somewhat cheaper. In the course of the week 8,500 American sold to speculators, 1,100 American and 100 Surat for export, sales altogether 40,790 bags. Arrivals since our last 16,724 bags.

*LONDON TOBACCO MARKET.*—A letter from London, da-

ted 15th May, says: The value of Tobacco has improved in consequence of the limited supplies and the accounts from New Orleans of the deficiency of vessels and high rates of freight. The stock in London of leaf and strip is 2651 hogheads against 6273 at the same time last year; a disproportion so great that a considerable advance in value has only been prevented by reports that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose an addition of 10 per cent to the duty—though there is no real reason for such a supposition, and the rumor is one amongst a thousand others which will be found to have no foundation in the budget which is to be opened in the course of the present night.

Following the depression in the corn market, Rice is in little request, and the stock of Bengal and Java very large. Of Carolina rice there is very little in the London market, and the quotations are 36s per cwt for first rate, duty paid, and 22s in bond.

*Liverpool, May 15.*—Tobacco.—The sales this week are 180 hhds. 30 of which were for Ireland; Virginia demand of last year's import, is quite neglected by the trade; for all other kinds the market is steady. James River Leaf, faded 3 1-2 a 4d; ordinary sound 4 1-2 a 5s; middling 6 1-2 a 6d; good and fine 7 1-2 a 8d; ordinary sound 4d; middling 5 1-2 a 6d; good and fine 7 1-2 a 8d; Kentucky Leaf 4 1-2 a 5d; stemmed 6 1-2 a 7d Maryland 4 1-2 a 5d.

Prices Tobacco at Liverpool May 1, 1840.		1839.	
J. River—Leaf, faded,	3 a	6 a	6 1
Ordinary sound,	4 1 a 5	8 a	8 1
Middling,	6 a 7	9 a	10
Good,	7 1 a 8	10 1 a	11 1
Fine,	8 1 a 9	12	
Stemmed, low short,	4 a		
Middling,	5 a	12 1 a	13
Good,	7 a	14 a	14 1
Fine,	9 a 10	15 a	15 1
Kentucky Leaf,	3 a 6	6 a	10 1
Stemmed old,	6 a		
New,	7 a 8	15 a	15

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*Baltimore Market.*—A decline has taken place in Howard street Flour; we note sales of 600 bbls good common brands from stores on Saturday and Monday at 4.56, and 500 bbls. since at 4.50—the receipt price is unsettled. Susquehanna Flour is held at 4.62, dull.

*Grain.*—We quote fair good to strictly prime Md. red Wheats at 95a100c. and good to very prime whites at 98a 104c. A sale of Penn. wheat on Saturday at 100c; yesterday, sales at 98. Corn, white, sales at 43a44, yellow 47c. Sales Pa. Rye on Monday 48c; E. Shore Ed. 45. Md. Oats 24a25.

*Tobacco.*—Large as the receipts have been for several weeks past, the amount inspected during the present exceeds that of any former one—the aggregate being 1660 hhds. The large receipts and the scarcity of vessels and continued high price of freights to Europe, caused purchasers to operate with a little more caution since our last, for although the demand for Maryland seems as active as ever, shippers have purchased less freely. The total sales of the week are nevertheless quite large—estimated to be about 1000 hhds. of all descriptions. We continue our former quotations, with the remark that the rates for fair to good qualities are fully maintained, while common and good sorts show a disposition to droop a little. We quote Maryland at \$3.25 a \$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50 a 6.50 for fair to good descriptions, and \$7 a \$7.50 for fine. The present rate of freight to Bremen is 30s. and to Holland 40s. per hhd. Ohio continues much neglected. We quote \$4.50 to \$10 for common to superior lots. We continue to quote wrapper at \$8 to \$14; yellow and red \$7 a \$10; yellow \$5 a \$8, and fine yellow \$8 a \$10—no sales this week. The inspections of the week comprise 1498 hhds. Maryland, and 161 hhds. Ohio—total 1659 hhds.

*Cattle.*—There were about 160 head of Beef Cattle offered in market during the week, which were all sold at \$9.50 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. according to quality. The demand has been good. Live Hogs are selling at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. in small lots—demand is not active.—*Amer.*

*At Philadelphia, June 5.*—Good Cotton continues scarce, and prime quality would meet a ready sale for manufacturing; the stock at present in market is light, and but a moderate demand for exportation; 31 bales North Carolina, inferior at 7 1-2c per lb. cash; 43 Tenn. 9, cash a 4 mos; 45 Tenn. 7-8 cash; 33 Tenn. 8 1-8, 4 mos.—Total, 152 bales. The receipts of flour are light but sufficient for the demand, with little call for export. Pennsylvania \$4.62 1-2, and Ohio \$4.37 1-2 per bbl. Corn Meal in hhds. Brandywine, 13 1-2; do Penn. 12 1-2; bbls. Brandywine 2.04; do Penn. 2.75; rye flour 2.81 1-2. Wheat maintains last quotations, and is taken as fast as received for export, but these sales will doubtless recede after the sailing of the packets now being loaded. 1700 bushels red wheat, on the Delaware, at 98c; sales of rye, on the Schuylkill, afloat, at 50c; yellow corn, lower county, afloat, at 48c; white do. 45a46c. Oats are looking up, and sales made at 27c per bushel. Rice—A few casks sold to the trade at \$3 3-8 a 3.50 per cwt. according to quality. Tobacco—The export demand has fallen off this week, and small sales for the home trade made at about last quotations; the article is not quite so active as it was last week. Wool remains very depressed, with no prospect of an early improvement. Cattle—Union Drive Yard—658 fat cattle \$6a7 per cwt. 120 left over; 169 cows and calves \$18a35; sheep plenty, 2 a 3 3-4; hogs 580 head \$4a5 per cwt.

*Augusta, June 4.*—Since the late freshet, there has been no business transacted in our cotton market, or in fact in any other branch, as every one is busily employed in repairing damages. The greater part of the cotton washed from warehouses in this city and Hamburg will be recovered in a damaged state, and the loss will be nothing like what was at first calculated on. We continue former quotations, viz: inferior 5 a 5 1-2, middling 6a6 1-2, fair 7 a 8, prime and choice in round bales 8 1-8 a 8 1-2, in square 8 3-8 a 8 1-2.

*Richmond, June 4.*—There is no change in our markets worthy of note. Tobacco continues animated at the good prices at which it has for some time ruled.

*Boston Market.*—Last week, Potatoes from \$1 to 1.25 and 1.50 per barrel. The kinds enumerated are—common, Chennangoes, and Eastports. Turnips, common, and ruta hoga, 37 1-2 to 50c per bushel. Beets 62 1-2 to 75c per bushel. Carrots same price. Parsnips 75c to \$1. New Parsnips are said to be the only vegetable not injured by exposure to frost in the winter.

*New Orleans, May 27.*—Accounts from Liverpool, by the British Queen, came to hand on Monday morning, and since its receipt business has somewhat improved. The sales of Cotton since the week commenced amount to 5800 bales at very full prices. After the news from Europe came in our Factors at once advanced their pretensions &c, which, combined with the firm demand of ship masters for 1d to Liverpool and 2c to Havre, prevented a large business from being done. There is little offering of good or strong staple. In the sale of the last three days I notice 400 middling fair Louisiana 8c; 600 Louisiana middling fair freely 8 3-8c; 400 middling Tenn. 6 1-2c; 600 N. Alabama middling 6 3-4; 90 Mobile fair 8 3-4; and a crop of 333 middling fair Louisiana 8 1-2. Flour—Fine \$3; sour \$2.87 1-2. All descriptions dull. Lard—Sales of about 500 kegs have been made at 10 1-2, and 100 bbls. at 9 cents. Freights are very firm and some of our ship masters hold out for higher rates. One ship has been taken for Trieste at 1 1-8d lb. A small lot for Liverpool at 1 1-16d. Yet ships can be obtained for Liverpool at 1d for full cargoes of heavy bales. To Havre 2c per lb. The amount of disengaged Tonnage is very small, and vessels for tobacco scarce at the highest rates paid this season. To N. York 1 1-2c per lb. for cotton. Advices from N. Orleans of the 25th ult. report leaf tobacco brisk at the advanced prices, and sales of about 3000 hhds. within a few days at 3 1-2c; 6 for crossed and seconds; first 8; choice 8 1-2 to 9c.

*At Danville, on the 29th, extreme prices of passed Tobacco \$4a13; inferior to common 4a5; common to good 5.50a7; good and fine shipping 6.50a9; good and fine manufacturing 7a10; extra fine manufacturing 10a13; lugs, according to quality 2.50a3.25. Wheat 70c per bushel; corn 2.50 per bbl.*

*At Lynchburg, (Va.) on Friday, a hhd. of Tobacco, made by Col. Abraham Lewis, of Pittsylvania county was sold by P. & J. W. Dudley, at the high price of \$20, which is the highest price any Tobacco has sold for. It was pronounced, by the best judges, to be the finest hhd. of Tobacco opened here this year. This Tobacco was purchased by J. W. Morgan, to be manufactured into his *Premium Brand*, expressly for his customers. If they wish the finest Tobacco they ever used, they will try this. Mr. Morgan presented us with a few rolls of this Tobacco, which, for beauty and superior taste, cannot be surpassed. After the sale, Col. Lewis regaled the merchants and planters present, with a cold Collation.*

*At Georgetown, on Saturday, the price of flour was \$4.50 to 4.62 1-2, but very dull.*

*At Cincinnati, on the 3d inst. Flour was dull at 3. The stock of pork small, and demand limited—the last sales were made at the following quotations; clear \$15 1-2 a 16 per bbl; mess \$13 1-2 a 14; prime 11a12; rump 9a10. Wheat in demand at 60c; corn in ear 22a25c; oats 18a20; rye 50; flaxseed 62; flaxseed oil 65a70.*

*New York, June 6.*—There is a good demand for Beef and Pork. The sales of Rice 200 tierces at 3.06a8.25c per cwt. Sugars remain inactive. Tobacco is quiet. Freights, Cotton to Liverpool 1 a and 1 1-2; to Havre 1 and 1 1-2c per lb. Saturday Genesee Flour was firm at \$4.69a75, and Ohio, Michigan, &c. \$4.44a4.69 with a good demand. The sales of cotton are rather larger, and prices close a shade higher than last week. Bills on Europe are very dull.

*At Mobile, on the 25th ult. there was considerable activity in the Cotton market, at former rates.*

*At Petersburg, (Va.) on Wednesday, small sales of Cotton were made at 6 1-2 a 9c, principally at 8a9c. Tobacco went off with much animation, and former prices well maintained. \$5a5 1-2 for lugs, ord. to good, 5 1-2a9 1-2, best and prime 10a14.*

*Tobacco inspected at Petersburg, Va. to May 31.*

1839.		1840.	
Passed,	486	Passed,	1034
Refused,	4632	Refused,	9028

Hhds. 5118		Hhds. 10,062	
On hand to inspect,	309	On hand to inspect,	219

*At the Brighton (Boston) cattle market sales of 350 beefs at a reduction on previous rates; a few of extra quality at \$7 25; 1st qual 6 75a7; 2d do 6 25a6 75; 3d do 5 75a6 25; Sheep in lots at 3 75, 4 and 4 1-2; 100 beef cattle remained unsold.*



## BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 91a 111	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 91a 121	do brown 7 00a 8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. —	N. Orleans 5 00a 7 00
Virgin, good, lb. —	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 8 a 10	PROVISIONS—
Alabama 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 14 50
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 91	Pork, do do 17 50
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 50
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as, lb 81a 81
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 11
FISH—	Middl'g, do do 9a 91
Shad, No. 1, bl. 8 50	Lard, West. & Balt. 10
Herrings 2 62	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 131
BEANS, white 1 25a 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a 121
Peas, black eye 1 50a —	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 25a 3 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. —	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 35
do, hhd. —	SEEDS—Clover do. 91a 10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Timothy do. 0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 00
Pitch, bbl. 2 00a —	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 60	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 25
Cargo, ton, 3 37	To Wheeling, 1 50
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 50	

**Provisions.**—There have been some large operations in Baltimore cured Bacon this week, and we note sales of upwards of 100,000 lbs. at 91 cents for sides, and at 11 cents for Hams. Western assorted Bacon is held at 81 to 9 cents according to quality and condition, and sales to a limited extent are making at both these prices. We are advised of a sale of 100 barrels new Mess Pork at \$17.50 and 100 do. new Mess Beef at \$14.50. We quote No. 1 Beef at \$13, and Prime at \$11. There is no inquiry for Lard, and we have not heard of a transaction in the article this week.

**Plaster.**—A sale this week at \$3.371 per ton.

**Fish.**—We hear of no transactions in Mackerel. There was a moderate demand for Shad during the week, and sales of North Carolina trimmed No. 1 were made steadily at \$8.75, until yesterday, when the price declined to \$8.50, at which rate sales continue to be made this morning, with a less active demand. The receipts of Herrings continue large, and although there has been a fair demand, prices declined a shade, and the sales generally were made at \$2.621 per bbl. which price we quote. For other articles see "domestic markets."

## HARVEST TOOLS, &amp;c.

For Sale by Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light-street, near Pratt-street wharf.

GRAIN CRADLES, with iron and wooden braces, and warranted Scythies attached.

GRASS SCYTHES and SNEATHS, in complete order for mowing.

GRAIN, GRASS and BRAMBLE SCYTHES, of best English and American stamps.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, made with hickory teeth, and a superior article.

RICKLE'S Whet stones, Scythe Stricklers, Cradlers, Hammers, Wooden Forks and Rakes, Spring-steel Hay and Manure Forks, Bramble Hooks, &c. &c.

Also WHEAT FANS, embracing all the recent improvements in HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES, for two or four horses.

CORN HARROWS and CULTIVATORS. June 3—21

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS ON SOUTH AND WEST RIVER.

The subscriber as Executor of the late William Stewart, will sell at private sale until THURSDAY, the 25th June inst. the FARM of 245 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville in Anne Arundel county, (South River District.) This land is not only well wooded and watered, but has a remarkable proportion of fine timber on it, and its character for fertility as well as healthiness and convenience of location is too well known to require any further description. Davidsonville is a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Washington, and it is distant about 30 miles from the latter place and from Baltimore.

Also, will be sold as above, another FARM of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, lying in the heart of the West River District, near Mount Zion meeting house, and adjoining the lands of Henry A. Hall, Dr. Jas. Cheston, Dr. Thomas Owens, Mrs. Galt, Benj. Welch, — McGill and others.

For advantages of location this farm is not surpassed by any in that celebrated district, and especially for the beautiful and extensive prospect it affords of the Chesapeake bay and several counties on the Eastern and Western Shore, whilst the excellence of the soil, the abundance of wood and timber, the never failing streams and the healthiness of the spot, give great value to the property.

If not sold at private sale, these two farms will on Thursday the 25th June inst. be offered at public sale at Davidsonville, and if not then sold (from inclemency of weather or other causes,) they will be offered at same hour next day, if fair, or on the first Friday thereafter at Butler's Tavern, which is in the neighborhood of the last described farm.

Both the farms have near them places of worship, schools, and convenient landings.

Terms of sale will be very liberal, and on payment of part of the purchase money, or good security being given, there will be no difficulty about an extended credit. GEORGE H. STEUART, Executor. Sat. 3d June, 1840 41

## VALUABLE STOCK.

For sale, a grade Devon Heifer with her first calf; the heifer is out of a Durham cow, which when fresh gave 30 quarts of milk per day; she is by a half Durham and half Devon bull, and partakes in appearance of the latter; she is a beautiful animal, and from the appearance of her udder (having just calv'd) bids fair to make a good milkier; her calf is a cow calf, and by a full bred Devon—Price \$75.

A beautiful white and red half Durham heifer, 9 months old—price \$50.

A white Bull Calf, 8 months old, with strawberry roan neck; he is of good points, and warranted 3 4ths Durham; he is out of a half Durham cow, which gave when fresh 26 quarts of milk per day, and by a full bred Durham bull. Price \$60. Address, post paid, may 27 S. SANDS, Amer. Far. Office.

## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sun 'ays excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. Orders for the above addressed to SAML SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## TUSCARORA PIGS.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of 3 or 4 pair of the above celebrated breed of Pigs, which are believed to be equal to any in the country. The Tuscaroras are a cross of China and Berkshire, and this lot can be recommended as from a first rate stock. Price \$10 per pair, deliverable at 5 or 6 weeks old, in this city. jo 3 SAMUEL SANDS.

## JOHN T. DURDING &amp; CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pige's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms. Grant and Elliott-streets, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. fe 26

## VALUABLE ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Bull Calf, six months old, of uncommon fine size and form. He is by an improved bull of the AYRSHIRE breed, so celebrated for milk, out of a pure Devon cow, of the stock sent in by Mr. Coke, (Lord Leicester,) to the late Mr. Patterson. The calf will eat readily any thing that is given him, and will be put on board of any steamboat at Baltimore, with food for the trip, for \$60 Maryland money, or a Baltimore acceptance. Also five superior Kentucky mules now on West River, Md. three years old this spring, for cash, or a Baltimore acceptance at 9 days. T. F. SKINNER.

The National Intelligencer and Annapolis Maryland Republican, will please copy the above four times, and their accounts will be paid at the American Farmer Office. may 27

## LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$10 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

Also—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. feb 19 J. S. E.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.

Of improved stock, price \$25 a pair, carefully put on board vessel or rail road car, with the proper food and fixtures. They are warranted to be out of an imported sow, and by an imported boar, both selected but not related to each other, by Mr. Eames of Liverpool, and by him certified to be of the "pure Berkshire breed"—Apply to T. B. & J. S. SKINNER.

## FOR SALE.

A well grown and sound JENNY, price \$30. Enquire at this office. May. 20. 41.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospect of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 3000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. The machine will cost about \$240. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.

The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds as required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The casting of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$45.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tinning do; Gear Drill Socks,atchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore St. Bridge, & No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 17